by his friends and political admirers.

We take the collowing biographical sketch
of this man from the New York Tribune:

The President of the United States, first General of the Army, the first Admiral he Navy, and many thousands of their ellow-citizens, will assemble to-day on the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan to do honor to the late Stephen A. Douglas is not often that statesmen find their culo gists among men of their own generation.

The men who stand around the grave of Douglas were his companions. They knew him well. In the course of nature he should still be with them—for Douglas died comparatively young, in the very fullness of his life. In fact, the orator who will to day discuss his career is almost old enough to have been his father.

It is thirty-two years since Douglas, a poor way ring Yangee boy, went to seek fortunes in the State which afterward honered him as one of her most eminent citizens He wandered early from his Green Mountain home, with nothing but a plain New England education, and a determination to rise. Tired of cabinet-making and teaching, engaged in what was called "studying law."
The fame of Jackson filled the land, and the smart Yankee, not oppressed with scruples, saw that the sign in Tennessee was the star of conquest. His great rival, Lincoln, was keeping a post-office, fresh from the glories of the Black Hawk war. Andrew Johnson was Mayor of a little mountain town in Tennessee, Jefferson Davis, a Lieutenant of dragoons, was chasing the Indians, Seward was grieving over his defeat as Governor, Cicero against Catiline at a Kentucky col-lege, Chase was endeavoring to gain a law practice in Cincinnati, Summer was entering the Boston bar, Broderick was cutting stone, Grant was a school boy in his teens, Farragut was watching the honor of his flag on the torrid coasts of Brazil, and the orator of to-day, tired of war and taw, had entered politics and become the New York Secretary of State. Unlike many of these oln especially, Douglas Sterromed early. He belonged to that hardy breed of men who sail any sail and every latitude. Torrid or fright, subshine or snow, the life in him was enduring. He believed in the rowdy virtue of A. crean polities, and had much of the rowdy is instructive. He unanged his docates very much as Mr. Remain manages his price hairs, and conquered by issue sheer tumping The records of our Senate shows no debates more brush and yet more peworful, then those of Doughts, especially upon the Nebruska sail; and it was during this debute that he showed the amazing power which made he persons influence while he lived greater that I at of any American statesman We say "Amorican st.

we cannot rank Mr. Day men whose lives have become nation's history by the very their services and their fam: in Illinois was that of one wire conby energy, audacity, and qualifies some and body that made him the beaches mob. As a popular leader, no one present ed so many elements of success of Mr. Dong las, and when we say this we have answered the highest demands of his fame. Some science would have made him a Rathent, but by pandering to an Illinois mob. he managed to be for the greater part of his career always victorious. By surrendering himself to the spirit of slavery, he became By surrendering conspicuous as a leader of the extreme pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. Du-ring the period of the Southern domination that succeeded the fall of Van Edren, when public mon of the North strove to outde each other in pandering to the South, Mr. Douglas went beyond them all, and offered up the Missouri Compromise as a sacrifice for the Presidency. What the extreme men of the South did not dream of doing what they scarcely dared to ask, Mr. Douglas The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the great event of his public life. It is not for us to consider his afterthought ty"-not an 'argument, indeed, but an exouse and propitiation. The nation saw only an ambitious, striving politician, clamoring for the Presidency, and willing to rise upon the ruins of a sacred, time-honored com promise. Whether ther judgment was the true one or not, we have not the power to say, but certainly the American people thus believed, and Douglas lost the confidence that otherwise would have made him President. Even the Missouri Compromise would not propitiate the South ; and at Cin cinnati the men for whom he had incurred public scorn, for whom he had risked his fame and fortune, abandoned him with cowardly timidity and selected James Buchan

This desertion convinced the aspiring Sonator that the system of slavery added to other sins that of duplicity and hearlessness. From the moment of Mr. Buchanan's olection, Mr. Douglas coased to not with the slave power. Had he lived through the war, this might have been the turning-point of an illustrious and useful career. He creatted the Anti-Leccompton party and fought Mr. Buchanan with as much courage as could be expected from a statesman who would insist upon boing a politician. He saw nothing grander in our system than the Democratic party, and to this party he clung with superstitious tenacity. He refused that step in 1860, when the country yearned for him, when leaders of the Republican party were willing to carry his colors. Rather than abandon an organization than was really in hands of thieves and moneychangers, he stood begging in the Senate for his old committee, only to be repulsed with contempt by the South, and to go to illinois and do their bidding. It was the want of moral purpose which makes men oreatg expedients that in the case of Doug-Jass fed him to seek a third party when he man for the Presidency. His friends in the South sacrificed him for Breckinbridge, while other friends in the North, claiming to while other friends in the North, claiming to follow his principles, walked over him, as a bridge, to the side of the victorious Lincoln. It was in these last days of his career that we find the real merit of Donglas's life. Taking him all in all, as one of the lustiest men of this generation, his fate reminds us of a Spanish Matador who goes down to the arena gorgeous with spangles and feathers and raliant with his spear. He throw the redrag at the country and made a magnificent fight. But matadors have misfortunes and this from Illinois was tossed and gored, and trampled, dying in the very moment when he of all mon seemed called upon to live-never to flout his red rag any more. What the war would have made Douglas, It is vain to magine. He was a strenuous American, and he knew that the Sumter guns meant war. The last words of his life were loyal and brave. He saw the necessity were loyal and brave. He saw the necessity of national unity and energy. While arging and warning the people, and insisting upon maily, patriotic action the strature tentency of his nature sought its clipation that the Democratic production and if men would be good Democratic production fight! Mr. Douglas's putlescaphy never sought a higher level. He fid not see a principle in the issue—a great ward.

see a principle in the issue -- a great at a struggling to extend its sinful power

lived merely in the day, had no more earn-est prayer than for daily bread, and, like all noted men whose lives are governed by mere policy, leaves but a dim mark upon our history. The party which he made is dissolved, and we speak of Douglas Demoats with as much a feeling of long ago as ough we were speaking of the Federalists crats with as much and anti-Masons. There is no sure fame hat is not based on truth, and the best we can say of Douglas is that he was expedi-

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WINNSBORO, S. C., SEPT. 26, 1866.

H. A. GAILLARD, EDITOR. D. B. McCREIGHT, Associate ED'R

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Agents for the HER

Major A. D. HILLIARD-Rocky Mount, Bosier Parish, La.

T. P.SLIDER-Charleston, S. C. R. S. Descortes-Ridgeway, S. C. Major WM. Bell-Monticello, S. C. H. B. McMaster-Rossville, S. C. Dr. J. L. MARTIN-Jackson's Creek,

DAVID ELKIN-Allston, S. C. J. W. McCREIGHT-Salem Church,

The Sale of Cotton.

In another column will be found the order in regard to the sale-of af agri-Breckinridge was studying the orations of cultural productions. From the source of the order and its contents, we infer there is no obstacle in the way of the people of Fairfied solling their cotton.

The Act Suspending the Courts.

This Act, a copy of which we made from the engrossed Act, will be found in to-day's issue. It contains the re-

The Acts of the Legislature.

Elsewhere will be found a list of the titles of the Acts passed by the late extra session of the General Assemply of the State. About half of our only are of general interest. was an important resolution

d which gives the faith and it of the State to the amount 300,000 for the purchase of corn people. It authorizes the Executive before the House. o appoint an agent with a salary of paid, who is to make the purchases in of the highest Judiciary in the State, the Northwest.

The Legislature.

of free conference which could not Constitution, and now we ignore our agree upon any plan of compronrise own. upon the Bill to alter and fix the times for holding the Court of Com- While the elements of discord, aye, mon Pleas. Upon their report of a of civil war, are gaining in strength was adopted by a majority of one on be redeemed from its sad condition non-agreement, by a joint rule estab lished during this extra Session, it remained for the House to accept or not, the original bill from the Senate. The House did accept that bill, which

The difference between the original there would be held annual Courts in the Spring. It is true that while this House amendment seemed to be for an the Stay Law itself did.

State Money. .

The following measure has been propared as a corrrective for the depreciation of our State bills. These bills have been issued only to the extent of a calm and united body, not that we about one-third of the estimated tax can do anything for the benefit of our of the State and are receivable in payment of all dues to the State and notwithstanding this are circulated at a rate of discount that reflects seriously status, by admitting and cherishing upon the credit of the commonwealth. This measure if it becomes a law ought to restore them to par value.

The House of Representatives passexchanging for all such bills an equal amount of Treasury notes of the United States, or the notes of any National Bank, and further authorizing him the Treasury not otherwise unappropriated. The Senate will doubtless follow the example of the House, and thus give stability and confidence in the mercantile community to the State bills .- Carolinian.

"Kind Words"

For the Sunday School Children is the title of a neat little illustrated pemighty nation warring with a crime that a troonville, S. C. had nurtured. He was keenly practical.— Greenville, S. C.

Stay Law Again.

The last intelligence we have on this subject represents that all the measures looking to that end in the House, have been tabled by a large and we hope decisive vote, on motion of Mr. Mullins, one of its most ardent supporters. It is to be hoped that this is significant of a quietus to this chimera of Legislation . interposition, and that it may continue to lay upon the table forever. Now as we presume this question may be regarded as remanded back to individual parties where it properly belongs, we are sure that it will be managed with the patience and forbearance that we believed have heretofore marked the position of creditors, and with the policy and good sense which characterize individual transactiousand which will surely furnish the safest solution. By our Editorial letter in to-days

issue it will be seen that the Senate has passed without opposition the Distriet Court Bill.

Editorial Correspondence. COLUMBIA, Sept. 18, 1866.

You little Printer's devil, you little big old humbug, you-but never mind, I won't quarrel with you now, but don't you do me so again. courting scene," I said "spiced" &c. Where you said "rescinded and passed with amendments," I said reconsidered" &c.

sponse of what was said to be the chief taken and passed without opposition, cry of the people. We will give after being amended. It was an Carolina. something of its history in our , next nounced in the course of the discussion upon it, that there was the highed throughout the State within two weeks after these Courts shall go into operation. Wonder if 'tis so ?

All the measures before the House smacking of Stay Law principle were vesterday laid on the table. It is likely that to-day the Bill from the Senate, suspending action in certain cuply the necessities of the cases before the Courts, will come up

It is an evil omen that so many Legone thousand dollars and expenses islators are counselling a repudiation and trying by subterfuges to evade the letter of a Stay Law while they enact a law of that kind in spirit and This body adjourned on Friday last in fact. We have for months been about 12 M. The Senate and House charging the Federal Legislative des on Thursday appointed a Committee partment with gross violations of their

What is the country coming to? every day in the North, apples of discord are lavishly strewn in our midst. from the appeals, not of Radical jour- atc. became an Act, and was ratified on nals, but of the Conservative ones. "Get" say these journals to their party-"yet caps and guns and ammunibill from the Senate, and the amend- tion, and be ready for the conflict." ment to that bill from the House, was To my mind it is a foregond concluthat the former only suspended the sion that such a conflict will take Fall term of the Court, while the lat- place North. See the declarations of tor proposed as a law that hereafter the New York Herald, a paper which never had a fixed principle, but the best weather-cock for indicating the direction of the popular breeze, to be indefinite period, it was really intend- found in the whole North. In its ised to subserve the very purpose that sue of Friday last, it declares that the success of the Radicals in Maine is but the ground-swell that will sweep the North ; and it adds, which is pregnantly significant, "we bow to the deeision of the mighty North."

We then of the South should preserve friends in the so-called loyal States, but that we may not aggravate the evils incident to our present political domestic disturbing elements.

Those two savage wild beasts, despotic power and democratic ambition. as Alison denominates them, are ramed a bill authorizing the Treasurer of pant now, they are broken loose from the State to redeem the State issue by the confines of conservatism, and are seeking whatever they may devour. The womb of the future is filled with horrors for this country, before which to use for the purpose any funds in the bloody record of the French Reign of Terror may turn pale.

As for my longer hope of a return to first principles on the part of the people of the United States, there is not Energy, Corresponding Secretary, will be most wofully disappointed.

COLUMBIA, September 19. Now on which side is it better for him nient. to err? This is a nice point to decide. If he err in infringing upon the rights of his constituents without a violation Constitution, and be sustained in that likely to receive the approbation of a of constitutional limits, and the gap being once thrown open, there is no

telling where the flood will stop. I am lead into these reflections by the lamentable fact that allusion has been made in this General Assembly Look at the 18th's issue. Where you to the violations of the Federal Consay "special with here and there a stitution on the part of Congress to palliate the effort now making to disregard the decision of the Court of Errors,-to step over the restrictions of our State Constitution. It is lamen-In the Senate yesterday the Bill to table as showing the crumbling away establish Districts Courts was again of that respect for constitutional law which once was the jewel of South

How much better for the credit and honor of our little State had it been, if the Provost Courts would be abolish- had been called to sustain in toto its decision, and declared that come weal or woe, the citizens of South Carolina acknowledge their pecuniary obligations, and though believing they can never meet them all, yet they shall be met to the extent of their ability.

COLUMBIA, Sept 20.

The three most important neasures before this General Assembly are those in regard to the District Courts, to suspending the Fall terms -of the

Courts of Common Pleas, and to perpetuating testimony. Two of these have been passed, that in relation to the suspension of Courts is not yet an Act, although so reported in the Phanix of this morning. The difference of the two branches of the Legislature lowing will show:

In Missouri, what is the exact state ter the enacting clause, substituted of political disturbance? Gather, it their Bill and returned it to the Sen-

The Senate refused to concur in their amendment, and sent back the Bill after striking out all after the returned it amended with their amend. the terms most proper for such dispoment. And this morning the matter stands in statu quo. The fight to-day the House amendment. . The vote will be so close that it will be impossible to foretell whether the bill will become an act or not. It may be that as a last resort, a conference 'committee will be appointed which may adopt some compromise acceptable to both in the matter proposed, but makes

the vote in the Senate has been taken to concur in the amendment from the House. It was 13 to 13. So the his only hope of increase. President had to vote, and voted negatively. The House, as I expected, has by a large majority refused to recede from its amendment, and has appointed a conference Committee. But I cannot wait for the result, as this must be closed for the mail.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

MESSRS. EDITORS : A public meet ing held to ascertain the sentiment of same, That from and after the ratificathe public, and to consult and advise tion of this Act, the Judges of the Supefor the public good is a good thing.

The public consists of every man in his own opinion there is consequently a great diversity of opinions in a community. The object of consultation a particle of ground for it. A bloody is to ascertain and determine what civil commotion is now inevitable, and opinions should be practically abanwhen its howls and shricks are passed, doned and what, practically adopted will arise a repetition of the scenes of in order to secure the greatest permathe last days of Bome and of the vari- nent good to the greatest number, and Giodical published monthly, by the Sun- ous experiments by France to estab- so much is society entangled with dif-School Board of the Southern Bap- lish government three-quarters of a ferent interests, conditions, pursuits, bundred and sixty-seven the same as if Life of Jefferson Davis," has already Convention. It has an attractive century ago. I pity the sanguine and inclinations that there are few already so directed, and that the same questions of importance, and we know is many times spirit than can look at the facts now questions of importance, the decision rules of imparlance, and the same order the sum of \$12,000 as copyright on worth the unpretending price-ten staring us in the face, and say that all of which, in this respect, is not attendcents a year in advance. Address C. this is the wail of an alarmist. He ed with great difficulty. We are apt to form a notion of public sentiment

pressed. How important then in or- provided by law to the regular terms of they stand as the representatives of ed it is proper that the subject or subpeople in a republican government. jects to be discussed be named in or-A representative is emphatically a der that they may be considered by Conservator. He occupies a peculiar the people and opinions formed so position. Between the rights of his that they may be able to vote with constituents on one hand, and the re- judgment on the summary embodied strictions of the Constitution on the in resolutions. Hence, again, it is other, his position is one to call forth important that every man who feels all the energies of a sound judgment, an interest in the subject relating to in order to keep from infringing too the public welfare, a part of which is much upon one side or the other, his own, should attend when conve-

In order that resolutions be drawn up with strict reference to public opinion, would it not be well to discuss of the Constitution, it is easy to sup- the subject before appointing a complant him with one who will prove a mittee to draw up resolutious? A sebetter guardian of those rights. But ries prepared by a committee after if he infringe upon the restrictions of hearing the discussion would be more infraction by his constituents, he re- majority than one prepared before, tains his place, but he and his con- and should this fail to be approved, stituents are better prepared for fur- mon residing at a distance would be ther infractions of the boundary line unwilling to wait for a discussion of a second.

Allow me here to present a few thoughts relating to the subject proposed for the consideration of a meeting recommended to be held on the first Menday in October "for the purpose of devising some uniform plan to regulate the employment of free labor." It is the opinion of the writer that any plan that might be devised would be found impracticable, for the employment, the rate of wages, or the other witnesses. character of contracts; and any plan in regard to any of these would fail, to meet universal approbation, and consequently would fail to be obligatory in absence of the power of law which est authority for stating that if the instead of calling meetings to rebuke it must fail to receive; for, society, General \ssembly assed this Bill, the Court of Errors, those meetings through its agent the Legislature, has no more right to decide how a main shall employ labor, for what wages, or by what contract, than it has to decide how he shall cultivate, for what price to sell his products, or on what feed his horse ; nay, than to pass on agrarian law. The last barrier overleaped by a Legislature the dauger becomes imminent. Everything beyond its legitimate range should be left to the control of the individuals of a communi-

> Resolutions, to adopt uniformity in this matter, not carried out, would be useless, but is this all? Would not any public action that has the appearance of a combination be impelitie at this juncture? I am glad that the meeting has been called, for it will give an opportunity for an expression and interchange of opinion, and help seems to be irreconcilable, as the fol- to form a public sentiment which it is highly important to know. If there are . The Bill originated in the Senate, any means by which the country can no one would rejoice more at its adoption than I ; if there is none, the sooner we know it the better.

> I will take the liberty of suggesting a subject for the consideration of the holders of large quantities of real estate. If these would take into consideration the . policy of dispesing of enacting clause, and, substituting such of their lands as they cannot use their original bill. The House again profitably to industrious immigrants, sal, and the means of inducing immigration of a desirable kind, a course, in the Senate will be to adopt or reject it seems to me, the dictate of both interest and patriotism, much good might be the result. The actors might live to see their country redeemed from desolation and ruin and themselves surrounded by prosperity.

The writer is not able to do much P. S. Since the above was written of successful labor points to intelligent and interested laborers, and of these the supply is to limited, and this

The subject certainly deserves the grave consideration of those who feel that this land is to be their home ; that they are wedded to the soil. C-m.

An Act to alter and fix the time for holding the Court of Common Pleas.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting, and by authority of the rior Courts of Law in this State shall hold the first and next sitting of the Court of Common Pleas for the trial of a community, and as every man has civil cases arising ex contractu in the several Circuits now established by lawin this State, in the ensuing Spring, at the times and places in each District already established by law.

Sec. 2. That all writs and other prooess of the said Courts, mesne and final, now made returnable to the Fall terms heretofore established, except means process in cases of tort, shall be returnable to the Spring terms of the Court in

SEC. 3. That all writs in cases of McC: from the opinions which we hear ex- tort shall be returnable as heretofore his book in England,

> Battleyer of purantly November only the residence of Pull

If there is ever a time when men der that a just notion be formed that the Courts now established, and it shall should feel keenly the weight of respon- the expression of opinion be general? be the duty of the Clerks of the Court New Advertisements. sibility resting upon them, it is when Hence, when a public meeting is call- all cases of tort for the regular term of

SEC. 4. That no Court of Equity shall be held in this State before the first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the hearing of motions and cases at Cham bers as are provided by law.

SEC 5 That nothing in this Ac contained shall prevent Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions from hearing and determining applications for the substitution of judgients and decrees, destroyed or los luring the late war, as heretofore.

SEC. 6. That all Acts and parts Acts of the General Assembly of this State, in conflict with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby

List of Acts passed by the Logislature. An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, 1865. An Act giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a Fire Loan, with a

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds to be issued by the South Carolina Railroad Com-

view to aid in building up the city

An Act to provide for the drawing of the Juries for the next term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Darlington District. An let to make parties, plaintiffs

and defendants, competent to give tesuniformity must relate to the mode of timony in such cases in like manner as An Act to incorporate the Planters'

and Farmers' Relief Association. An Act to declare valid the recent election for Intendant and Wardens

of the town of Darlington. An Act to incorporate the Phoenix Fire Engine Company of Darlington. An Act to legalize the elections of municipal officers of the towns of Moultrieville and Mount pleasant.

An Act to provide for the establish ment of a Pententiary. An Act to provide for the funding of the interest and principal of certain stocks and bonds of the State

past due. An Act to incorporate the People's Mail Steamship Company. An Act to alter and fix the times

for holding the Courts of Common Pleas in this State. An Act to declare the rights of perns lately known as slaves and as free

persons of color. An Act to amond an Act entitled n Act to establish District Courts. An Act to require the Commission rs of Public Buildings for Greenville and Pickens Districts to pay over cer-

tain funds to the Commissioners of the Poor of said Districts, respectively. An Act to incorporate the Stonewal Fire Engine Company of Charleston.

An Act to scenre advances for agri cultural purposes. An Act to amend the law in relation to the bondr required of public

officers. An Act to amend and extend the operation of an Act entitled an Act to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to deeds, wills, choses in action, and other papers and records destroyed or, lost during the

An Act to provide for the redemption of bills recgivable issued by this

An Act to vest in the city of Columbia the right and title of the State in

certain lots. An Act to make appropriations to meet certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the year commencing on 1st October, A. D. 1865:

Headquarters Assistant Commissioner. Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and A. Lands, South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5th, 1866. General Orders, No. 21. To regulate the division of crops where

the Freedpeople are working for a share thereof, and to protect both the Employer the suggestion because his only hope sults arising from the injurious results arising from the practice of some persons in buying the crops in small quantities from the freedmen, paying therefor a mere from the freedmen, paying therefor a mere and the Employees from the injurious repittance of their market value, whereby many of the freed people are left impover ished, it is ordered.

I. That all crops, when harvested, shall be stored in a secure place, prepared for market, and divided between the employer and the employees, in accordance with the contract, where contracts have been approv-

ed by this Bureau.
II. When the cotton shall have been prepared for market, and no officer or agent of his Bureau can be present, the contracting parties may agree upon some person in whom they may have confidence or choose referees to divide the crop; and if they cannot agree, the officer in charge will act. In all cases, officers and agents of this Bureau will render every assistance in their power to prevent unfairness or dishonesty. III. Officers and agents of this Bureau will see that accounts between the employers and employees for labor or advances of

ors and employees for indor or advances of provisions or money be justly arranged before either party dispose of their crop.

IV. A station or landing on each of the islands will be established, where all cotton formarket can be taken ; and an agent to weigh the cotton, and to see that the freed men are neither cheated in weight nor price, and that they receive the amount of money due them from the sale of their crops.

V. All persons either buying or selling cotton in violation of this order will be arrested and punished. By order of Byt. Maj. Gen. R. K. SCOIT, E. W. EVERSON, 1st Lt URC, Byl Maj Gen USV, AAAG

of proceedings now existing shall apply that volume, which still continues to to the Courts established by the first sell just as rapidly as on the first day of its publication. Craven has also of its publication. Craven has also received £950 from the publisher of

Crown August 1) 1866.

Local Items.

Ladd Bros. have received and are ecciving a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, which they offer to sell at small profits. Call and examine their goods, they don't charge any thing for looking. See Advertise-

Bacot, Rivers & Co., are still to be found at No. 2, Hotel Range, with a arge supply of choice Groceries, Wines and Liquors. Those of our readers who wish good things will not fail to read their advertisement and give them a call.

COMMERCIAL.

W NNSBORO, Sept. 325.-Cotton-22 a 28, tax paid. Country Flour, \$81 a 9 Dal imore Flour \$14. a 16 per barrel. Lard, 27 to 30c per pound. Corn, \$1.55 a 1.75 per bushel. Peas, \$1.50 per bushel. Bacon Sides, 27c per pound, Shoulders, 23c. per pound. Meal, \$1.7E a 1.99 per bushel. Sorghum, 80c per gallon. Salt, \$5.

Yarn, \$2.50 Butter, 25c. per pound. Eggs, 12½ a 15 per dozen. Tobacco, 45 to \$1.10 per pound. Gold, 40.

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 23, 1866 .- Cotton-Sales light, but we note a better feelng and higher prices. Middling 29 cents, tax paid.

New Flour, \$16.00. 313.50 a 14.00 per barrel. Bacon, 21 a 22c. per pound. Corn, \$1.50 a 1.60 per bushel, in de-

Peas. \$1.45 a 1.50 per bushel. Meal, \$1 70 a \$1.75 per bu hel. Wheat, \$2.50. Oats, 75 a 80 per bashel. Sorghum, 50c. per gallon. Gold, \$1.40.

Silver, \$1 35.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 23.—Cotton, 17 to 23, gold; 23 to 28, currency. Corn, \$1.45 to 1.60 per bushel. Flour, \$12 to 18 per barrel. Oats, 90 to 1.00 per bushel. Peas, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bushel.

Hay, \$2 25 to 2.50. Rice, Rangoon, prime, 12 to 14c; Carolina 15 to 16c. Tobacco, 40c. to 2.00 per pound. Coin, gold 43 to 44.

FALL GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

DRY GOODS,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS and Sheetings, Unbleached Homespuns and Drills, White, Rad and Colored Flannels, Colored and Black Calicoes, Fancy Delaines and Poplins, Cassimeres, Satincts and Tweeds, Black Alpaceas, all grades.

HATS! HATS!

A fine assortment of Men's and Boy's Fur

BOOTS AND SHOES. The very best from a common Brogan to fine Calf skin Shoe.

AISO,

Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Stationary and very article kept in a first class Dry Goods Our goods are bought for cash, and we offer the best inducements to cash purchasers, Call and see.

JUST RECEIVED

LADD BROS.

BY BACOT, RIVERS & CO.,

NO. 2, HOTEL RANGE. A FULL supply of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, conssiting in part of Crushed, Clarified A & C. Light Coffee and

Brown Sugars. Rio and Java Coffees, Green and Black Tens, Common, Family and No. 1 Soaps, Sugar, Wine and Butter gar, Wine and But-Crackers, Soda Bis-ouits, Maryland Golden

Syrups, (choice article.) Muscovado Molasses, Pearl and Corn Starch, Adamantine and Pearl Candles, English Cooking Soda, Potash and Consentrated Lye, Brooms, Tubs and Cotton Cards,

Wines, &c. Quarter Cask Superior Port Wine, Quarton

ter Cask Superior Cherry Wine, Cases Lemon Syrup and Boxes of fine and common Chewing Tobacco,

ALSO.

Hhds. Baltimore Sides, 20 Barrels Baltimore Family, Extra No. 1, Super New - Flour, and 1 Barrel Choice Family . Sugar Cured Hams-for sale low for CASH. sept 25-tf

Schedule over the South Carolina R. R. GENERAL SUP'TS OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11. ON and after Sunday, September 28d, the Passenger Trains of this road will run the following schedule :

AUGUSTA TRAIN.

Leave Charleston Arrive at Augusta, Leave Augusta, Arrive at Charleston,

8.00 p m 4.80 a m COLUMBIA TRAIN

11.00 a m

5.00 a m 1.50 p m 10.40 a m

H. T. PEAKE, Gen'l Sup't. Arrive at Charleston